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and the pressure of this mixture on a unit of surface will be, as before,  $k \times$  number of molecules in the unit of volume. Hence, denoting this pressure by  $P$ , we shall have

$$P = k \frac{vn + v'n' + v''n''}{V};$$

and therefore

$$VP = vp + v'p' + v''p'',$$

the same expression as that deduced under the supposition of non-mutual action.

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Mr. Haughton mentioned that Mr. Patton, the author of the last paper, had forwarded to him a sum of money to provide a European collection of rocks and fossils, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of science among the Hindoos.

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The Secretary exhibited an ancient circular piece of bronze, containing figures on both sides, the property of Mr. Quinn, of Belfast.

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The Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., Secretary, exhibited an ancient ecclesiastical bell, and read a letter from John Bell, Esq., of Dungannon, relative to it. The bell is the property of Mr. M'Clelland, of Dungannon, who has kindly permitted it to be exhibited to the Academy. It is said to have been found in the cabin of a poor fisherman, at Fahan, six miles north-west of Derry, on Lough Swilly, in Innishowen, and was recently purchased by Mr. M'Clelland. Fahan, or Fahan-mura, was a monastery, dedicated to St. Murus or Muranus, and founded by St. Columba (Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495 and 510). St. Murus, second Abbot of this house, flourished in the beginning of the seventh century, and from the fame of his sanctity has since been reputed its patron. Of the relics preserved in this monastery, Colgan mentions a MS. life of St. Columba, in Irish metre, written by St. Murus himself; a chronicle, also

in Irish; the Bachull-Mura, or pastoral staff of St. Murus; and a MS. containing the proper office for the saint's festival (12th March): all of which existed in Colgan's time.

The Bachull-Mura is now in the collection of George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., and Mr. Bell is of opinion that the bell now exhibited to the Academy, having been found in the neighbourhood, and being undoubtedly a bell of the seventh century, may also be considered as the bell of St. Murus.

It is of bronze, with a top or handle of wood, decorated with silver. One side of the bell is also richly decorated with a crystal and gems, and with very elaborate silver ornaments, which cannot be later than the eleventh or twelfth century. What is singular respecting this bell is, that the ornaments are attached to the bell itself, not, as is usual in such relics, on a case or cover separate from the bell. Dr. Todd also pointed out to the Academy, that a portion of the ornament was loose, and that on removing it, a still more ancient ornament was exposed, representing the usual Irish knot-work deeply incised in the metal. The tone of the bell is, of course, destroyed by these ornaments, which are fastened by rivets to its side.

Mr. Bell states: "Like many other Irish square bells, it was probably used as a drinking-cup. It was customary to make women during their pregnancy drink from such bells, the people entertaining the idea, that a draught administered in a holy bell was possessed of peculiar virtue in diminishing the pains of childbirth."

Geo. Petrie, LL.D., made some remarks on the bell, and gave some additional evidence to show that it was the bell of St. Murus, mentioned by Colgan.

The thanks of the Academy were voted to Mr. M'Clelland for his kindness in exhibiting the bell, and for permission to have it deposited for some time for public inspection in the Academy Museum.

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